

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Brown County



305 E. WALNUT STREET
P. O. BOX 23600
GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN 54305-3600
PHONE (920) 448-4015 FAX (920) 448-6221

LAND CONSERVATION SUBCOMMITTEE

Norbert Dantine, Jr., Chair
Dave Kaster, Vice Chair
Bernie Erickson, Dave Landwehr, Tom Sieber, Norb Vande Hei

LAND CONSERVATION SUBCOMMITTEE

**Monday, June 24, 2013
6:00 p.m. (PD&T to Follow)
Room 161, UW Extension
1150 Bellevue Street**

- I. Call Meeting to Order.
- II. Approve/Modify Agenda.
- III. Approve/modify minutes of Land Conversation Subcommittee of May 20, 2013.

Comments from the Public

1. Budget Status Financial Report for April, 2013.
2. Land & Water Conservation Department Five Year Work Plan.
3. Barkhausen Pike Rearing Restoration Phase 1: Brown County Project #1565A – Accept/Reject Low Bid.
4. Director's Report.
5. Such other matters as authorized by law.
6. Adjourn.

Norb Dantine, Jr., Chair

Notice is hereby given that action by the Committee may be taken on any of the items which are described or listed in this agenda. Please take notice that it is possible additional members of the Board of Supervisors may attend this meeting, resulting in a majority or quorum of the Board of Supervisors. This may constitute a meeting of the Board of Supervisors for purposes of discussion and information gathering relative to this agenda.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BROWN COUNTY
LAND CONSERVATION SUBCOMMITTEE

Pursuant to Section 18.94 Wis. Stats., a regular meeting of the **Brown County Land Conservation Subcommittee** was held on Monday, May 20, 2013 @ Duck Creek Public Works Department, 2198 Glendale Avenue, Howard, WI

Present: Chair Dantine, Supervisors Kaster, Erickson, Sieber, Landwehr; Norb Van De Hei
Also Present: Jim Jolly

I. Call Meeting to Order:

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Norb Dantine at 5:00 p.m.

II. Approve/Modify Agenda.

Motion made by Supervisor Kaster, seconded by Supervisor Erickson to approve. Vote taken.
MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

III. Approve/modify minutes of Land Conversation Subcommittee of April 22, 2013.

Motion made by N. Vande Hei, seconded by Supervisor Sieber to approve. Vote taken. **MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.**

Comments from the Public – None.

1. Budget Status Financial Report for March, 2013.

Jolly informed that they were right on target. Landwehr stated that he had met with Director of Administration and it was recommended to have each Department Head explain anything other than the norm in expenses be addressed with the committee.

Motion made by Supervisor Erickson, seconded by Kaster to receive and place on file. Vote taken.
MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

2. NRCS Contribution Agreement and update WLI implementation.

Jolly informed that the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) contribution agreement total funds awarded was \$26,853. Now there was a \$75,000 contribution agreement projected in their budget this year, they weren't going to be close to that. The Program Manager position that was vacated, they weren't going to be able to fill. They lost a staff position because of that. This money was for two years. He was unsure why the reduction happened.

What they had was an agreement with NRCS to do above and beyond what they normally would do for and with the department. They will do planning work with the county's working lands people. So far they had contacted and did plans on 40 land owners, developed practice schedules for 240 practices on the land. They were bringing in extra engineering staff into the area to help get those done. Even though Land Con lost staff time, they had gained a lot back by utilizing NRCS. Their own staff had been out also and they had walked 35 different land owners' properties and scheduled about 30 practices with them. They were gaining more coverage with less staff. Things were going really well.

III

Motion made by Supervisor Erickson, seconded by Landwehr to approve NRCS Agreement for \$26,853. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

3. EPA Assistance Agreement Grant extension approval – West Shore Project.

The West Shore Project, they had an agreement grant through EPA. They started tracking the grant last year and noticed that they would have \$150,000 left in the grant. It was scheduled to end this year so he had made formal request to EPA for a no cost extension for the \$150,000. It would allow Land Con to keep Technician Mike Mushinski who was working on that grant right now for one more year. Also Rob Vesperman who was working on the Baird Creek grant which ended this year, Jolly will be able to move him into that project also so they will have two staff on that project. It saves some staff for next year and with two staff Jolly can do the working lands implementation. He can use that staff to do that. They were really expanding their program coverage through this effort. That was great news for them.

This grant was for \$395,815. Those funds paid for Larry Kriese and Mike Mushinski's salaries. The cost sharing came from NRDA. Kriese retired over a year ago and Jolly never filled the position hoping he could extend Mushinski for a year. He had so much money he could extend two positions for a year. Landwehr questioned what they were doing for that project. Jolly stated they were working with private land owners to design and install wet runs on their properties for migrating northern pike, spawning and rearing habitat. It was all in the towns of Pittsfield and Suamico and part of Duck Creek. They had work to keep them busy for years.

Motion made by Supervisor Erickson, seconded by Supervisor Sieber to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

4. Ordinance to Amend Sections 26.06 of the Brown County Code Entitled, "Animal Waste Management". *Motion at April Meeting: To forward to Corporation Counsel to draft amended resolution changes that were requested by the City of Green Bay and bring back.*

Motion made by Supervisor Sieber, seconded by Landwehr to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

5. Director's Report.

West Shore Pike Habitat Project: Jolly informed that they had some really good success so far this year. In one trap alone they had over 14,000 fish in two days. Last year they had 300 total on all 26 traps. All the traps were part of the project in which they installed. These were projects that they put on the land where there were never fish before. They monitored natural habitats and noticed that they hadn't produced like the ones they installed. So they were doing some good.

Supervisor Sieber felt it was a neat project. All the work they had been doing was working well with private land owners. He felt it was a great project. With all the habitat and big northern there, hopefully more people could get out and take a look next year.

Jolly informed that the Shedd Aquarium in Chicago got wind of this project, they would like to work with the county and do some research. Ducks Unlimited was also so enthralled with this project that they were taking the county's data, designs, and some of the stats they developed and going nationwide to conferences and talking about it. People across the nation will get wind of this and hopefully that will lead to more dollars coming in so they can expand this program even further.

III

Jolly informed that the Joint Finance Committee down in Madison was making a decision on whether they would restore \$1.3M for staffing dollars for Land Conservation Departments statewide. That meant probably \$20,000-\$25,000 a year for Brown County. State Representatives John Klenke and John Nygren's offices were the ones Supervisors needed to call. The decision would be made May 21st at 10am.

Jolly informed that the Nature Conservancy came to him and stated that they wanted to hire someone for the Land Con Department to do the rest of the digitizing of the phosphorus layer. These were maps that were created by the Land Con office to show how high the phosphorus levels were on every agricultural field in the county. They never got to do the Suamico, Pittsfield, and Hobart areas. The Nature Conservancy stated that they would hire someone to work on this because they were interested in the data also. In allowing this, the Land Con Department won't have to hire an intern for the summer saving them \$4,000. However, Jolly informed that he had plans to come back to the committee for that \$4,000, as a budget adjustment, because they needed computer upgrades for the two engineering staff. Their computers keep crashing during AutoCAD designs. Jolly had talked to the Director of IS about this already. Jolly was trying to save money to make them more efficient.

With regard to the idea of adaptive management and working with the point source dischargers in the community for doing some kind of demonstration farm or pilot project to prove that they can get the phosphorus reductions off the agricultural land, Jolly informed that he was in conversation with Dane County and they were doing a 15,000 acre pilot project down there. He didn't believe that was the answer for the county but he did believe in doing small farm demonstrations, very controlled, not widespread and where they were not asking a lot of farmers to make a lot of changes. They would be actually doing a lot of things on one or two farms. The Great Lakes Commission, the US Geological Survey, the NRCS, the county and possibly NEW Water were interested in getting together and doing something like that and proving that they could get the phosphorus reductions and the recipe for going forward. If they could be successful, it will save rate payers multi-millions of dollars because the point source discharges wouldn't have to do infrastructure upgrades. Jolly informed that he would be bringing a proposal to the committee in the future. Jolly informed that he had drafted a proposal and sent it to NRCS and they were interested in coming forth and paying for this with federal dollars. They would also pay 75% towards a staff person on top of it. It looked positive. The funds would come out of Washington, not just local taxpayer dollars.

Erickson felt that this was a top priority, to attack this project and make sure it was successful because the ramifications were enormous. They had to divert that projective \$240M project. It was a small percentage (3-4%) of phosphorus that was actually going into the Bay of Green Bay that passed through the met. He felt they had to stop it one way or another. It had no end in sight if it went into play for the end users, it would go forever.

Jolly responded that there were a number of the point source dischargers that wanted the county to go and regulate farmers and he was telling everyone that the current regulations weren't going to get the job done so why would they do it. The approach that he would like to take was find farmers that were willing to look at some innovative practices on their farm, pay them to do these practices over a 4-5 year period and see if this worked. If it worked then they would have the recipe to move forward. If it didn't then they would know right then and there at they would have to look at an alternative. He believed that if they did a big project like Dane county, they were setting themselves up for failure. If they expected to regulate this and make it happen, those same farmers that they were asking to go above and beyond, it was very unlikely that they would want to work with the county at that point. How they did it on the front end was critical, they had to do it voluntarily, with some real good incentives and as these farmers implement these practices figure out how it affected their bottom line and make the necessary adjustments financially to cover that.

Jolly informed that they were looking at anything that was mandated by the State right now under NR151 but it would have to go above and beyond, it was going to be a lot. They had to do it systematically and over a period of time. They would like to have two types are farms, a cash crop farm and a dairy farm. Erickson stated that farms were getting bigger and bigger, this was becoming a business and businesses had standards to follow. When you become a business you are not operating the same way as the smaller herders, and you had to look at the best business practices that were out there. They had to make sure everyone was on board. Jolly added that these farmers were making business decisions as well as family decisions. They were going to have to come up with a number of options because everyone will operate differently and choose different things. Whatever they do they would have to come up with a lot of options to do the same job.

With regard to the offers of outside funding to pay for staff, etc. Landwehr stated he would be careful and a little skeptical. It seemed too good to be true that someone was walking in and willing to fund something without some strings attached. Jolly responded that Nature Conservancy received a grant, they didn't spend it all, and so they were looking to burn up their money before the end of the grant cycle. Landwehr replied that that scared him even more but it scared him that they could potentially be doing something that could hurt the counties relationship with these individual farmers. He just asked for some skepticism.

Motion made by Supervisor Sieber, seconded by Landwehr to receive and place on file. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

6. **Such other matters as authorized by law. None.**

7. **Adjourn.**

Motion made by Supervisor Erickson , seconded by N. Vande Hei to adjourn at 5:26 p.m. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Respectfully submitted,

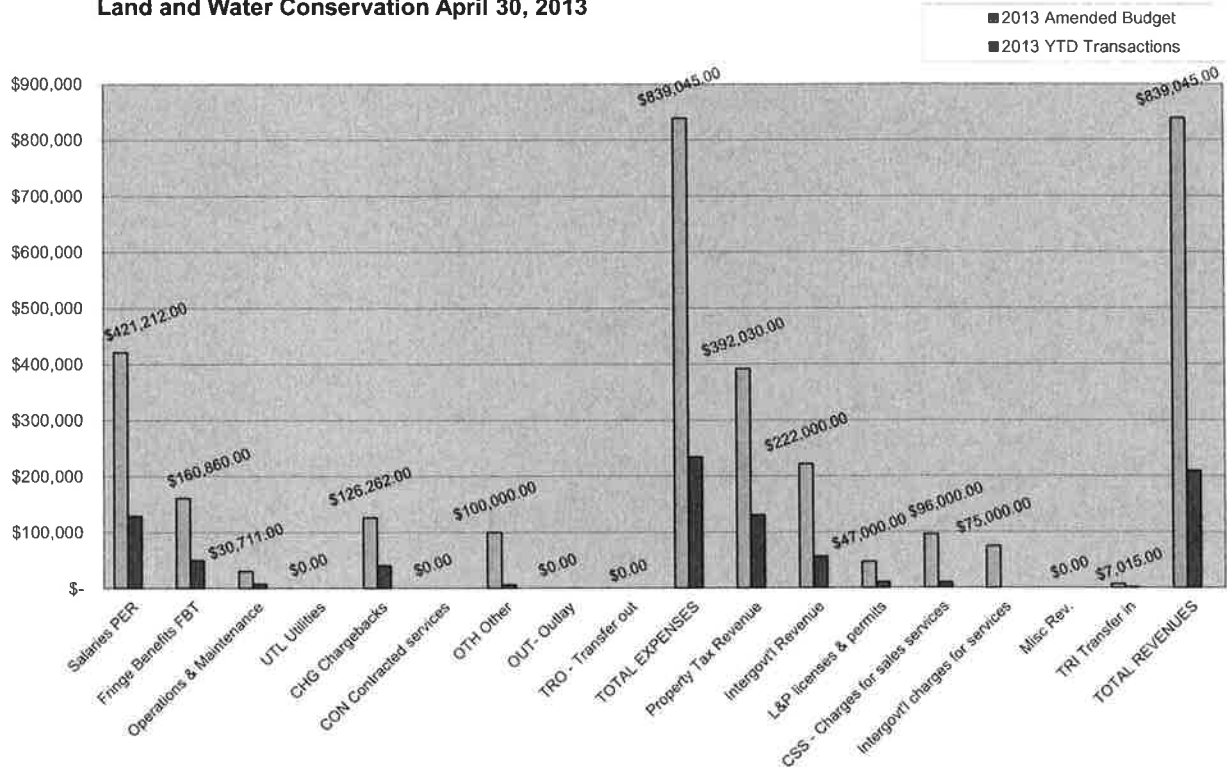
Alicia A. Loehlein
Recording Secretary

14

**Brown County Land & Water Conservation
Budget Status Report
April 30, 2013**

	<u>2013 Amended</u>	<u>2013 YTD</u>		<u>2012 Amended</u>	<u>2012 YTD</u>
	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Transactions</u>		<u>Budget</u>	<u>Transactions</u>
Salaries PER	\$421,212.00	\$129,145.87	Salaries PER	\$464,816.00	\$150,717.11
Fringe Benefits FBT	\$160,860.00	\$50,104.62	Fringe Benefits FBT	\$205,680.00	\$61,874.03
Operations & Maintenance	\$30,711.00	\$7,959.44	Operations & Maintenance	\$27,919.00	\$13,777.68
UTL Utilities	\$0.00	\$0.00	UTL Utilities	\$0.00	\$0.00
CHG Chargebacks	\$126,262.00	\$40,750.08	CHG Chargebacks	\$121,444.00	\$40,139.57
CON Contracted services	\$0.00	\$0.00	CON Contracted services	\$0.00	\$0.00
OTH Other	\$100,000.00	\$6,490.00	OTH Other	\$110,242.00	\$489.50
OUT- Outlay	\$0.00	\$0.00	OUT- Outlay	\$0.00	\$0.00
TRO - Transfer out	\$0.00	\$0.00	TRO - Transfer out	\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$839,045.00	\$234,450.01	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$930,101.00	\$266,997.89
Property Tax Revenue	\$392,030.00	\$130,676.68	Property Tax Revenue	\$526,321.00	\$175,440.32
Intergovt'l Revenue	\$222,000.00	\$56,816.42	Intergovt'l Revenue	\$248,483.00	\$47,276.59
L&P licenses & permits	\$47,000.00	\$10,402.00	L&P licenses & permits	\$50,957.00	\$9,700.00
CSS - Charges for sales services	\$96,000.00	\$9,849.52	CSS - Charges for sales services	\$96,000.00	\$14,606.90
Intergovt'l charges for services	\$75,000.00	\$0.00	Intergovt'l charges for services	\$0.00	\$0.00
Misc Rev.	\$0.00	\$250.00	Misc Rev.	\$0.00	\$0.00
TRI Transfer in	\$7,015.00	\$1,218.50	TRI Transfer in	\$9,218.00	\$1,597.50
TOTAL REVENUES	\$839,045.00	\$209,213.12	TOTAL REVENUES	\$930,979.00	\$248,621.31

Land and Water Conservation April 30, 2013



Brown County Land & Water Conservation Department 5 year Work Plan

To meet the goals set forth in this workplan, landowners must comply to set standards and implement conservation practices, or commonly known as best management practices, on their farms through a variety of cost-share and other county programs and ordinances. To meet these standards, some landowners will be required to install structural practices on their land while others will be required to make changes in land management and cropping techniques. NR151, ATCP50 and Brown County ordinances establish the requirements to which landowners must comply with these standards. The Brown County Land and Water Conservation Department's role is to assist landowners in the planning, design and installation of the practices.

For farmers who grow agricultural crops:

- Meet tolerable soil loss (T) on cropped fields utilizing NRCS's RUSLE 2 equation.
- Follow a certified nutrient management plan using a phosphorus index <6.
- Install and maintain a vegetated buffer between cropland and all intermittent and perennial streams as determined by USGS quad maps.
- Install vegetative buffers adjacent to all known and verified cropland areas containing shallow bedrock (karst features) within the agriculture groundwater management zone (AGMZ).

For farmers who raise, feed, or house livestock:

- Prevent direct runoff from feedlots or stored manure into waters of the state.
- Follow a certified nutrient management plan using a phosphorus index <6.
- Control leachate runoff from all feed storage areas.
- Limit direct access of livestock to state waters by maintaining a fence a minimum of 16½ feet from the edge of the stream's banks per county ordinance. This is to maintain adequate sod cover along streams in order to prevent erosion.
- Utilize diversions when necessary to protect all wells from runoff that may carry manure or other contaminants.
- Obtain a county permit for all new feedlots, housing facilities and manure storage structures.
- Annual inspections for all livestock operations over 500 animal units (storage facilities and feedlots).
- Follow a county approved winter spreading plan for all landowners who need to spread manure from December 1st through March 31st.

For farmers who have, or plan to build, a manure storage facility:

- Obtain a county permit for constructing a new facility, abandoning an unused facility or making any alterations to an existing facility.
- Maintain structures to prevent overflow.
- Close abandoned structures that have not been utilized for a period of 24 months.

- Meet technical standards for newly constructed or substantially altered structures.
- Repair or upgrade any failing or leaking structures that pose an imminent health threat or that violate groundwater standards.

For farmers with land in a Water Quality Management Area

A Water Quality Management Area is defined as 300 feet from a stream, 1000 feet from a lake, or areas susceptible to groundwater contamination.

- No unconfined piles or stacks of manure can be placed in these areas.
- Divert clean water away from feedlots, manure storage areas, and barnyards located within these areas.

Nutrient Management Plans

To meet the new nutrient management standards, farmers may hire a private agronomist or prepare their own nutrient management plan if they complete a DATCP approved training course or otherwise demonstrate that they are qualified. The Brown County Land and Water Conservation Department will continue to work with the Northeast Wisconsin Technical College (NWTC) on a course for farmers to develop their own plans.

These plans must:

- Rely on soil nutrient tests from a DATCP certified laboratory.
- Comply with current NRCS Nutrient Management Standard 590.
- Follow the recommendations for nutrient applications in the Soil Test Recommendations for Field, Vegetable and Fruit Crops, UWEX publication A-2809, unless there are circumstances that justify more than the recommended application.
- Install additional management practices to reduce the runoff of sediment and phosphorus.

Brown County Programs and Ordinances

Manure Storage Ordinance

Brown County adopted an Animal Waste Management Ordinance in 1986 and since over 300 permits have been issued. The purpose of this ordinance is to regulate the location, construction, installation, alteration, design, and use of animal waste storage facilities and animal feedlots so as to protect the groundwater and surface water resources of Brown County.

The following is a summary of the ordinance's requirements.

1. A permit must be obtained for:
 - a new animal waste storage facility
 - altering an existing animal waste storage
 - a new feedlot or altering an existing animal feedlot
 - abandonment of a waste storage facility



2. Landowners must plan and document the availability of acceptable acreage of cropland per animal unit for all future expansions of their livestock operations.
3. All agriculture operations are required to have a Nutrient Management Plan according to USDA-NRCS Technical Standard 590 (2005 version). A component of this plan is a map highlighting where application of nutrients on agriculture fields is restricted or prohibited. The county can provide these maps.
4. Agriculture producers who land apply animal waste from December 1st through March 31st must obtain a winter spreading plan from the Land and Water Conservation Department.

Operations must obtain a permit from the county even if they are also permitted by the DNR.

The Brown County Land and Water Conservation Department maintains a list of contractors that provide such services as flatwork, excavation, roof gutters, and erosion control services.

Agriculture Shoreland Management Ordinance

The following provisions are specified in the ordinance:

- (a) A minimum of 35 feet of land free of row crops and seeded to grass, alfalfa, or other close-growing crop shall be maintained between the farmed area and the edge of the navigable stream; navigable stream crossings shall be permitted for livestock and shall be of a design deemed appropriate by the Land and Water Conservation Department. A farmer may be exempt from this section if soil and water conservation practices are deemed sufficient and no pollution is occurring in the opinion of the Land and Water Conservation Department.
- (b) If there is a pollution problem resulting from the grazing or pasturing of livestock, the farmer/operator will be required to erect a fence no closer than 16½ feet from the edge of the navigable stream or otherwise abate the pollution in such a manner as may be determined by the County Land and Water Conservation Department. If a fence has to be erected, provisions will be allowed for watering livestock in the navigable stream.



Working Lands Initiative

Brown County currently has 526 participants claiming tax credits on 71,394 acres generating \$535,000 in property tax relief annually through this program. As of 2010, Brown County has been given new responsibilities to monitor compliance with the soil and water conservation standards including farm inspections at least once every 4 years. If a claimant is found to be out

of compliance with the standards, the county must take appropriate actions to address the concerns, and in certain cases may issue a notice of noncompliance to the Department of Revenue (DOR). Once a claimant is back into compliance, the county will notify the DOR that the claimant is again eligible to receive the tax credit. It is the goal of Brown County to fulfill its obligations to the program by conducting farm inspections and assisting farmers.

All farmers must:

- Meet tolerable soil loss (“T”) on cropped fields and pastures.
- Annually develop and follow a Nutrient Management Plan (NMP) designed to keep nutrients and sediment from entering lakes, streams, wetlands, and groundwater. Farmers may hire a certified crop advisor or prepare their own NMP if they have received proper training.
- Use the phosphorous index (PI) standard to ensure that their NMP adequately controls phosphorous runoff over the accounting period.
- Avoid tilling within 5 feet of the edge of the bank of surface waters. This setback may be extended up to 20 feet to ensure bank integrity and prevent soil deposition.

Annual Farm Inspections

Brown County LWCD conducts annual inspections of livestock operations over 500 animal units which have manure storage facilities. These inspections are to determine continued compliance with provisions required under their Animal Waste Management Ordinance permits, which include the State of Wisconsin Agricultural Performance Standards and Prohibitions. Information is collected on animal unit numbers, nutrient management plan status, and any changes to the operation that impacts compliance. Technical assistance and financial assistance (if eligible and available) is offered to the landowner for any needed changes to meet compliance.

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (EQIP) – NRCS cooperative agreement

Brown County Land and Water Conservation Department staff is assisting the USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service to carry out its GLRI efforts which help landowners and land users to plan and implement conservation practices on farms to improve and protect the natural resources within the county. The program offers landowners and land users financial assistance through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) which focuses on reducing nutrient and sediment delivery to surface water as well as activities related to controlling invasive species and restoring wetland and other critical habitats. Brown County will utilize this program extensively to implement the conservation provisions associated with the Working Lands Initiative program.

Great Lakes Demonstration Farm Network

With the recent approval of the Lower Fox River/Lower Green Bay TMDL watershed and pending implementation plan, conservation program planning, and implementation efforts through various agencies within the basin have begun to ramp up. NRCS has allocated over \$3 million and has achieved significant progress planning and implementing conservation practices within the designated GLRI area within the basin. Brown and Outagamie County Land and Water Conservation Departments have also made significant contributions through accelerated

2

implementation of the state's Working Lands Initiative Program and by recently signing contribution agreements with NRCS to assist them in their program activities.

The goal of all these efforts is to reduce nutrient and sediment loading to the lower Fox River and ultimately the Bay of Green Bay. The TMDL will place substantial burdens on point source dischargers by ratcheting down their phosphorus and TSS load allocations to the system. Their primary options to address these reductions include either upgrading existing infrastructure (a high cost but definitive option) or to work with the agricultural producers in the upstream watershed to lower overall P and TSS levels through water quality trading and/or adaptive management (a lower cost, yet potentially non-definitive option). If the latter lower cost options are to be chosen, diverse partnerships will be critical to successful outcomes.

The purpose of this project is to establish a network of demonstration farms within the Lower Fox River Basin to demonstrate to farmers and the general public that the right combination of traditional conservation practices and other innovative technologies functioning on the landscape can produce viable and sustainable economic and environmental benefits.

Wildlife Damage Program

Brown County LWCD administers the wildlife damage abatement and claims program for agricultural crop damage caused by white tailed deer, elk, black bear, wild turkeys, cougar and Canada geese. The program's primary goal is to provide damage abatement assistance to reduce agricultural crop damage from eligible species. The secondary goal is to provide partial compensation for crop loss. Some examples of abatement techniques include scare devices, repellants, fencing and shooting permits. All claims are subject to a \$500 deductible. Enrollment in the program is on an annual basis.

Targeted Runoff Management Grants and Notice of Intent/Discharge Cost-Share Grants

Brown County LWCD has annually sought additional funding resources for landowners in the county to control nonpoint source pollution. The Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) Grant Program offers competitive grants for local governments for controlling nonpoint source (NPS) pollution. Grants reimburse costs for agriculture or urban runoff management practices in targeted, critical geographic areas with surface water or groundwater quality concerns and provides a cost share rate up to 70% of eligible costs for the construction of best management practices to control runoff.

The Notice of Intent/Discharge cost share grant program can offer cost share funding for livestock operations seeking to meet pollution control requirements imposed by the DNR.

Soil and Water Resource Management Grant Program (SWRM)

Brown County LWCD annually receives a grant from the state Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection to administer state mandated programs. These grants are used to help fund county soil and water conservation staff and support expenditures. In addition they are used to fund county cost-share grants for conservation practices. These funds also can be used to support cooperators and other contracts to carry out special SRWM activities.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Implementation Plan Lower Fox River

Brown County LWCD is actively engaged in developing the agricultural recommendations for this implementation planning effort. The Lower Fox River Basin and Lower Green Bay (also referred to as the Green Bay Area of Concern or AOC) are impaired by excessive phosphorus and sediment loading, which leads to nuisance algae growth, oxygen depletion, reduced submerged aquatic vegetation, water clarity problems, and degraded habitat. The TMDL for the Lower Fox River Basin and Lower Green Bay focuses on waters impaired by excessive sediment and/or high phosphorus concentrations. These impairments adversely impact fish and aquatic life, water quality, recreation, and potentially navigation.

Restoration Goals

The following list summarizes the primary restoration goals for the LFR Basin (including tributary streams) and lower Green Bay that will be addressed through implementation of the TMDL.

- Reduce excess algal growth. Aesthetic reasons aside, reducing blue-green algae will reduce the risks associated with algal toxins to recreational users of the river and bay. In addition, a decrease in algal cover will also increase light penetration into deeper waters of the bay.
- Increase water clarity in Lower Green Bay. Achieving an average Secchi² depth measurement of at least 1.14 meters will allow photosynthesis to occur at deeper levels in the bay, as well as improve conditions for recreational activities such as swimming.
- Increase growth of beneficial submerged aquatic vegetation in Lower Green Bay. This will help reduce the resuspension of sediment particles from the bottom of the bay up into the water column, which will increase water clarity.
- Increase dissolved oxygen levels. This will better support aquatic life in the tributary streams and main stem of the Lower Fox River.
- Restore degraded habitat. This will better support aquatic life.

West Shore Northern Pike Habitat Restoration Project

Since 2007 Brown County LWCD has been engaged in the West Shore Northern Pike Habitat Restoration Project. Its goal is to establish riparian buffers and restore wetlands along intermittent and perennial streams in the Village of Suamico and the Town of Pittsfield that have high potential for spawning and rearing areas for northern pike, the major predator species in the Bay of Green Bay. The project focuses on eligible landowners in the watershed who will agree to install wetlands on their property. This project will be utilized in the delisting of beneficial use impairments to the Lower Fox River and the Bay of Green Bay Area of Concern for fish and wildlife populations.

Priority Farm Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Priority 1: Farms Participating in the Working Lands Initiative (WLI) Program

Annual Project Objectives

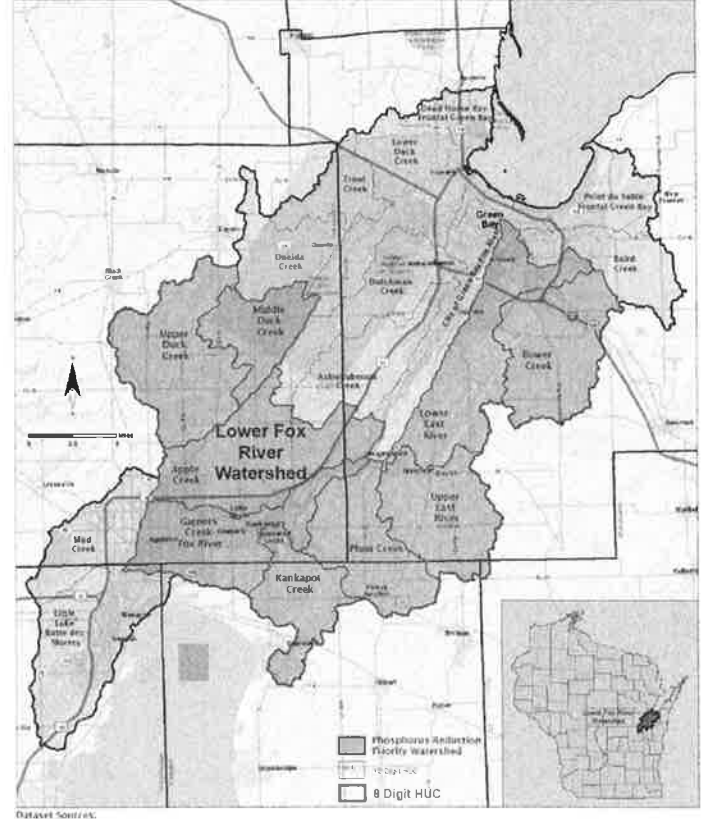
- Assist landowners in complying with the NR151 state agricultural performance standards and prohibitions incorporated into ATCP50.

- Work with landowners to develop and implement a schedule of compliance designed to meet state conservation standards by a specific deadline set by the county (which cannot extend beyond December 31, 2015).
- Develop approximately 100 schedules of compliance annually.

Project Strategies

- Coordinate work efforts with the USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to maximize \$3 million in cost-share funds to implement conservation practices on Working Lands Initiative farms. Utilize NRCS staff for project planning/contracting within the GLRI project area with Brown County LWCD providing technical staff for survey, design and implementation.
- Reassign current LWCD agronomy staff to assist WLI participants outside the GLRI project area.
- Seek and obtain funding for one staff position (technician) to solely implement conservation practices planned through the program. NRCS will pay 75% of the staff position with Brown County responsibility for 25% through a multiyear contribution agreement.

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative FY2013
Lower Fox River Watershed
Phosphorus Reduction Priority Watersheds



Priority 2: Farms Participating in the Great Lakes Demonstration Farm Network

Annual Project Objectives

- Establish 2-4 demonstration farms in critical geographic areas within the Lower Fox Watershed to test the effectiveness of current and innovative conservation systems as they pertain to nonpoint pollution control including meeting local TMDL and providing phosphorus and sediment reduction credits for trading.
- Establish an efficient and effective mechanism to provide for the transfer of technology and information on the effectiveness of conservation systems to the end-users, land management agencies, agribusiness and the public.
- Create opportunities for others including resource, environmental and research agencies and agribusiness to test their research, technical assistance and program implementation at the demonstration farms.

- Create and implement an information/outreach strategy to share information and lessons learned from the Lower Fox River Basin to other managers, researchers and stakeholders throughout the Great Lakes Basin.

Project Strategies

- *Economics.* In order for this project to be successful, it is recommended that 100% of landowner costs for installing needed conservation practices will be provided through several funding sources. NRCS will provide the majority (75%) for all standard conservation practices installed. The remaining 25% will be paid through various grants and funding agencies such as DATCP SWRM funding, NEW Water etc. Incentive payments will also be needed for some upland “soft” practices because they may initially be an inconvenience for the farm operation. It is desired that all unique/non-standard practices and innovative technologies will also be paid at 100% through funding sources such as NEW Water (formerly Green Bay Metropolitan Sewerage District) and others. This, however, is fully dependent on their buy in to this demonstration farm concept.
- *Education and Information.* These efforts will be a key component of this proposal. A select group of landowners from the chosen sub-watershed will be invited to the initial meeting. Representatives from NRCS, Brown and Outagamie Counties, the Great Lakes Commission (GLC), USGS, UW-Extension, and others will share the vision as well as the scope of the project. Once the project farm(s) are selected, project staff will work throughout the course of the project to conduct field trials, test plots, on-farm demonstrations, and frequent tours/field days. Every practice installed will be published describing its purpose and overall value in preventing P and TSS runoff.
- *Technical Assistance.* One project staff position will be hired solely for this project and will be responsible for being the primary point of contact for the landowner as well as for all partnering agencies/groups. This staff person will be responsible for coordinating the initial inventory of the farms, drafting the proposed implementation plan, coordinating all survey design and implementation scheduling, obtaining all necessary permits, working with all other customers such as private agronomists, implement dealers, commercial manure haulers, etc. This staff person will also be responsible for all reporting provisions outlined by the various funding agencies.
- *Staff Funding.* Seek and obtain funding for one staff position (program manager) to solely implement conservation practices planned through the program. NRCS will pay 75% of the staff position with Brown County responsibility for 25% through a multiyear contribution agreement.
- *Tracking and Monitoring Success.* Success will be measured through edge-of-field monitoring by USGS with possible assistance from UW-Green Bay staff. It would be preferred that SWAT modeling (calibration purposes - UWGB) be done in conjunction with the actual edge-of-field monitoring so other watersheds targeted for implementation could be modeled prior to future implementation efforts. Due to the high cost of monitoring, only two edge-of-field monitoring stations will be established on one of the selected farms immediately after site selection to set a baseline for the study. The monitoring equipment will measure one edge-of-field site as well as one tile outlet (can be a significant source of dissolved P).

2

- *Project Replication.* The ability of these projects to be reproducible throughout the entire Lower Fox River Basin will be of utmost importance. Whether the suite of practices utilized attenuate enough P and TSS to satisfy the TMDL goals will be the major question that must be answered.

Priority 3: Farms Previously Issued or Requiring an Animal Waste Management Ordinance Permit

Annual Project Objectives

- 5000 acres of new nutrient management plans.
- Review 111,000 acres of current nutrient management plans for compliance.
- Inspect 38 farm operation that have >500 animal units for compliance.
- Prepare 80 winter spreading plans.
- Inspect 20 animal waste complaints.

Project Strategies

- Utilize annual SWRM cost-share dollars from DATCP to sign-up new nutrient management planning acres.
- Meet annually with private agronomists and crop consultants to inform/educate them on program requirements and changes.
- Annually, work with NWTC staff to provide farmer training and a self-certification program for those landowners desiring to create their own nutrient management plan.
- Utilize mandatory buffer installation policy on all land in which there are verified problems generated from animal waste complaints.
- Utilize DNR Notice of Intent/Discharge program to secure cost-sharing for verified animal waste problems generated from complaints.

Priority 4: Farms Requiring Buffer Installation though the Agriculture Shoreland Management Ordinance

Annual Project Objectives

- Install 3-5 miles of buffers.

Project Strategies

- Mandatory buffer installation policy on all verified animal waste complaints.
- Target compliance checks to the GLRI project area which is also the associated TMDL implementation area.
- Target buffer installation in the west shore pike habitat project area, Baird Creek subwatershed, and the Great Lakes Demonstration Farm Network farms.

Priority 5: Farms Located in the Groundwater Protection Zone

Annual Project Objectives

- Provide cost-sharing to 15 landowners to properly abandon old unused wells that could be a direct discharge point for contaminants to groundwater.
- Develop 10 winter spreading plans to prevent manure applications from entering groundwater recharge areas (included in total of Priority 3).

Project Strategies

- Set aside \$5000 annually from the SWRM cost-share funding to properly abandon old unused wells that may provide conveyance for pollutants to be directly discharged to groundwater.
- Prioritize karst (high bedrock/shallow soils) areas within the county for cost-sharing for well abandonments.

Priority 6: Farms Participating in the State Wildlife Damage Program

Annual Project Objectives

- Provide technical support to 15 landowners.
- Provide cost-share for abatement for 2-3 landowners (\$10,000).
- Process 8-10 damage claims for crop loss (\$40,000).
- Coordinate with DNR applications for shooting permits and damage claims.

Project Strategies

- Maintain an annual open enrollment policy for signups.
- Maintain LWCD website with program and contact information as well as links to DNR website for additional information and resources.
- Coordinate the Wisconsin Deer Donation Program with DNR, venison processors, Hunt for the Hungry Program, and Paul's Pantry for those hunters harvesting deer as part of the program.

Priority 7: Farms Participating in the West Shore Northern Pike Habitat Restoration Project

Annual Project Objectives

- Install 2 miles of buffers (included in total for Priority 4).
- Install 6-8 acres of wetland restorations.
- Conduct area wide monitoring program to determine project success.

Project Strategies

- Maximize EPA grant staffing dollars for 2014 by adding a 1 year staff position to ensure that work elements required under the Quality Assurance Project Plan is accomplished and to provide additional planning efforts to set the foundation for future grants. (Positions paid 100% through grant)
- Continue to work with the NRDA Trustee Council to further habitat restoration efforts along the west shore of Green Bay and explore the possibilities of expanding those efforts to other locales in Brown County.
- Work with UW-Madison to do a video documentary of the project as a promotional tool to secure funding from private grant sources.
- Apply for various grant opportunities to provide staff support for ongoing activities.
- Continue to work with agriculture producers in the project area to implement land protection practices that preserve the integrity of installed restoration sites.

Priority 8: Assist DNR in Drafting the TMDL Implementation Plan*Annual Project Objectives*

- Attend monthly planning meetings of the Agricultural Runoff Team until plan is drafted (projected 2014).
- Attend quarterly TMDL implementation team meetings.

Project Strategies

- Ensure Brown County is uniquely situated for eligibility for federal 319 funds to assist in implementing the TMDL implementation plan recommendations.

Priority 9: Land & Water Conservation Department Administration*Annual Objectives*

- Sell approximately 15,000 seedling trees through the tree program.
- Mail 3800 notices for the \$.50 per agriculture acre fee.
- Review 3-5 non-metallic mining reclamation plans.

LAND & WATER CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT 5 Year Work Plan

5 year Work Plan Goal and Objective description	2013-2017 Annual Goals	Accomplishments				
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Priority 1 –Working Lands Initiative (WLI)						
1. Assist landowners in complying with NR151 and ATP50	130					
2. Develop and implement schedules of compliance to meet state conservation standards	100					
Priority 2 – Great Lakes Demonstration Farm Network						
1. Establish demonstration farms	2-4 farms					
2. Establish a mechanism to transfer information and technology	TBD					
3. Create opportunities for other to test their research at the demonstration farms.	TBD					
4. Create and implement an information and outreach strategy	TBD					
Priority 3 – Animal Waste Management Ordinance						
1. Develop new nutrient management plans	5,000 acres					
2. Review current nutrient management plans	111,000 acres					
3. Inspect farm operations that have >500 animal units	38 farms					
4. Prepare winter spreading plans	80					
5. Inspect animal waste complaints	20					

5 year Work Plan Goal and Objective description	2013-2017 Annual Goals	Accomplishments				
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Priority 4 –Agriculture Shoreland Management Ordinance						
1. Install riparian buffers	3-5 miles					
Priority 5 – Groundwater Protection						
1. Provide cost-sharing to abandon unused wells	15					
2. Develop winter spreading plans to prevent manure applications in groundwater recharge areas	10					
Priority 6 –Wildlife Damage Program						
1. Provide technical support to landowners	15					
2. Provide cost-share for abatement to landowners	2-3					
3. Process damage claims for crop loss	8-10					
4. Coordinate with DNR application for shooting permits and damage claims.	5					
Priority 7 –West Shore Northern Pike Habitat Restoration Project						
1. Install riparian buffers	2 miles					
2. Install wetland restorations	6-8 acres					
3. Conduct area wide monitoring program to determine project success.	35 sites					
Priority 8 – Assist DNR in drafting the TMDL Implementation Plan						
1. Attend monthly planning meetings of Agricultural Runoff Team until the plan is drafted	12					
2. Attend quarterly TMDL implementation team meetings	4					

5 year Work Plan Goal and Objective description	2013-2017 Annual Goals	Accomplishments				
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Priority 9 – Land and Water Conservation Department Administration						
1. Annual tree sale	15,000 trees					
2. \$.50 per agriculture acre fee	3,800 bills					
3. Review non-metallic mining reclamation plans	3-5					

BID TABULATION		
Project Name: Barkhausen Pike Rearing Restoration Phase 1		
Sealed BID: Project # 1565A for Land and Water Conservation		
Buyer: DCD		
Due Date & Time: June 19, 2013 at 11:00 am to BC Clerk		
Opening Date & Time: June 19, 2013 at 11:00 am in Room 201		
CONTRACTOR	BASE BID	ADDENDUM 1
Advance Construction, Inc.	\$ 87,777.00	Yes
Solutions 101	\$ 55,348.00	Yes
Project is intended to be awarded to .		

Attachment B

(Use of this form is required when submitting bid; do not submit copy of project details with your bid)

Bid Cost Sheet

Brown County Project #1565A

BASE BID: Entire Project

Provide costs for all labor, materials and equipment to complete the project in strict accordance to the Specifications/Drawings.

FOR THE SUM OF

FIFTY FIVE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED FORTY EIGHT DOLLARS &

Dollars (\$) 55,348.00 NO CENTS

Vendor Information:

Company Name: Solutions 101 LLC

Contact/Project Manager: Rod Paul

Address: 4928 N Wren Drive

City Appleton State WI Zip 54914

Phone: 920-931-3626 Fax: 920-749-3460 E-mail: rpaul@solutions101llc.com

Date: 06.19.13

Comments: _____

Attachment C

(If Addendums exist for this project, please sign and date and send with your bid)

Addendum Acknowledgement Receipt Schedule

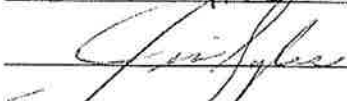
Brown County Project #1565A

The undersigned acknowledges receipt of the following addenda by checking the box(es) below:

1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐

The undersigned agrees with the following statement:

I have examined and carefully prepared the RFB/RFP/RFQ from the plans and specifications and have checked the same in detail before submitting the RFB/RFP/RFQ to Brown County. Attached is my list of subcontractors along with their respective trades-if applicable.

Printed Name: Jim Sykes
Signature: 
Date: Oct. 19 13

If this RFB/RFP/RFQ is assigned a project number all vendors are responsible to check for addendums, posted on our web site at www.co.brown.wi.us, for this project prior to the due date. No notification will be sent when addendums are posted unless there is an addendum within three business days of RFB/RFP/RFQ due date.

All vendors receiving initial notification of project and those who register as downloading the project off our web site will be notified by Brown County of all addendums issued within 3 business days prior to due date. If RFB/RFP/RFQ has already been submitted, vendor is required to acknowledge receipt of addendum via fax or e-mail prior to due date. New RFB/RFP/RFQ must be submitted by vendor if addendum affects costs.

Vendors that do not have Internet access are responsible for contacting our purchasing department at 920-448-4040 to ensure receipt of addendums issued.

RFBs/RFPs/RFQs that do not acknowledge addendums may be rejected.

All RFBs/RFPs/RFQs submitted will be sealed. Envelopes are to be clearly marked with required information. Sealed RFBs/RFPs/RFQs that are opened by mistake due to inadequate markings on the outside may be rejected and returned to the vendor.

Attachment B

(Use of this form is required when submitting bid; do not submit copy of project details with your bid)

Bid Cost Sheet

Brown County Project #1565A

BASE BID: Entire Project

Provide costs for all labor, materials and equipment to complete the project in strict accordance to the Specifications/Drawings.

FOR THE SUM OF

Eighty Seven Thousand Seven Hundred Twenty Seven Dollars. $\frac{00}{100}$

Dollars (\$ 87,727.⁰⁰)

Vendor Information:

Company Name: Advance Construction Inc

Contact/Project Manager: _____

Address: 2141 Woodale Ave

City Green Bay State WI Zip 54313

Phone: 920-434-3478 Fax: 920-434-6928 E-mail: advconst@sbccglobal.net

Date: 6-19-2013

Comments: _____

Attachment C

(If Addendums exist for this project, please sign and date and send with your bid)

Addendum Acknowledgement Receipt Schedule

Brown County Project #1565A

The undersigned acknowledges receipt of the following addenda by checking the box(es) below:

1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐

The undersigned agrees with the following statement:

I have examined and carefully prepared the RFB/RFP/RFQ from the plans and specifications and have checked the same in detail before submitting the RFB/RFP/RFQ to Brown County. Attached is my list of subcontractors along with their respective trades-if applicable.

Printed Name:

Glenn Joski

Signature:

Glenn Joski

Date:

June 19, 2013

If this RFB/RFP/RFQ is assigned a project number all vendors are responsible to check for addendums, posted on our web site at www.co.brown.wi.us, for this project prior to the due date. No notification will be sent when addendums are posted unless there is an addendum within three business days of RFB/RFP/RFQ due date.

All vendors receiving initial notification of project and those who register as downloading the project off our web site will be notified by Brown County of all addendums issued within 3 business days prior to due date. If RFB/RFP/RFQ has already been submitted, vendor is required to acknowledge receipt of addendum via fax or e-mail prior to due date. New RFB/RFP/RFQ must be submitted by vendor if addendum affects costs.

Vendors that do not have Internet access are responsible for contacting our purchasing department at 920-448-4040 to ensure receipt of addendums issued.

RFBs/RFPs/RFQs that do not acknowledge addendums may be rejected.

All RFBs/RFPs/RFQs submitted will be sealed. Envelopes are to be clearly marked with required information. Sealed RFBs/RFPs/RFQs that are opened by mistake due to inadequate markings on the outside may be rejected and returned to the vendor.